

CANNON EULOGIZES GORMAN.

SAYS HE WAS A STRONG, CLEAR AND FOREFUL DEBATER.

And Brought to His Work in a Remarkable Degree Sincerity of Purpose and a Desire for Service to the People.—Mr. Cannon's Death Announced in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House of Representatives today experienced a most unusual, probably unparalleled, incident—adjournment was taken as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Gorman and William H. Black. This arose from the fact that today's session of the House had been set apart for the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Gorman and that Representative Black after a lingering illness which kept him away from Washington almost ever since the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress, died at Malone, N. Y., at 10:15 this morning. The announcement of his death was made to the House by Mr. Knapp just before 2 o'clock, and the resolution in the form given was adopted. The following members were named by Speaker Cannon to represent the House at the funeral of Mr. Black: Messrs. Sherman, Latham, Knapp, Draper, Driscoll, Fessenden, Dwight, Ryan, Fitzgerald and Goulden of New York; Grosvenor of Ohio; Minor of Wisconsin; Watson of Indiana; Howell of New Jersey and Reynolds of Pennsylvania.

The occasion was further notable for the unexpected appearance of Speaker Cannon in the list of eulogists of Senator Gorman. Surrendering the gavel to Mr. Talbot of Maryland, who had just yielded the floor, Mr. Cannon took his long accustomed place in the first aisle of the Republican side of the chamber, where he briefly spoke of his association with the dead Senator and paid a warm tribute to the value of his public services and worth as a man. He was heard by an unusually large number of Republicans, who at the end of his remarks greeted him with a round of applause. Mr. Cannon said:

"The Master said on one occasion, when one who ought to have accompanied him gave an excuse that his father was dead and he must needs go and bury him. Let the dead bury the dead. And the life of a generation on an average is under forty years this rule must necessarily be observed. Otherwise the world would be one vast house of mourning and the race would not make progress. And yet the crossing over begets sorrow, mourning and regret and the practice grows of paying a tribute where it is deserved to those who have crossed over."

"I had many years of service in the House corresponding to the service of Senator Gorman in the Senate. I became very well acquainted with him personally, as well as in a legislative capacity. My service upon the House Committee on Appropriations and his service on the Senate Committee on Appropriations brought me into association with him. I could never forget his testimony, if it was needed. I think the world knows it without my bearing such testimony, however. That he brought to his work in a remarkable degree sincerity of purpose and a desire for service to the people of the United States in his legislative capacity. He not only brought great integrity, but he also brought great industry."

"Legislative duties in both House and Senate are somewhat varied. There is a sentiment throughout the country to be conserved or created, and it is very important indeed to the party standpoint and from the standpoint of the best interests of the republic that there should be a just and correct sentiment, that is, frequently narrow, sometimes, I may say, colored by the debates in the two bodies, publicity being given by the press. There the man who abounds in oratory, with fitting words and the ideas that he may have, becomes valuable. But after all, with the newspaper universal, I think the capacity to discuss public questions as compared with the capacity to understand the business, and without display or oratory consider it, where one is in condition to assist materially in its transaction, perhaps, is a more valuable asset to the republic than the ability to create public sentiment. I do not aim to minimize either of these factors. Senator Gorman as a debater was strong and forceful and eloquent, and his ability, his tact, his industry and his knowledge in the conference room touching daily transactions were, to the least, equal to his ability as a debater."

"Sometimes it is fashionable in the country, we cannot think of anything else, to caricature or to put a humorous little bit in the newspapers, if they need a stick—sometimes a fling with or without malice, as it may be, at the Congress or the United States. We are not all Solomons in either the House or the Senate, nor are we all Websters, nor are we all Gormans; but measuring my words, after some length of service in the House of Representatives and in contact with the Senate, I believe those two great bodies, in their personnel, average the picked men of the republic. I refer to this at this time because most of the valuable service that a Senator or Representative performs for the republic is a service of which the world does not know."

"Frequently the average reader, being interested in other matters touching the acquiring of his daily bread and getting his duty as a private citizen, if he reads about it at all, does not understand, or does not take the trouble to understand, what is not interesting. In other words, as the common expression is, it will not read itself without effort. Measuring my words, in my judgment this great son of Maryland has crossed over in his splendid and magnificent service in the Senate of the United States is entitled to more credit for the things that never caught the public attention than for the magnificent service which commanded the public attention and the public approval."

"I said a moment ago that the average life of a generation is under 40 years. An old epitaph in Cheltenham church yard puts into the mouth of an infant who died at the age of 3 weeks the couplet:

I am as soon dead as thou,
I wonder what it was for."

"And it seems that all of us at times feel like asking that question. But we are so situated that while we do stay, such is the necessity for effort that we may live and be subsisted and care for those of the household and those who are to follow, and to pay our debt to civilization, from the standpoint of notoriety and from the standpoint of an honest desire to perform our function, and do our part, we are content to do the best we can; and when the end comes, in my judgment, it is a happy man who has been in public life who can say: 'Well, it is now behind me, but in my day, to the best of my ability, I contributed to the progress of the republic and of civilization. I was given to see the right and believe it, and I did my best to see that it was done. Arthur Pue Gorman, as he crossed over, had the right to make that declaration.'"

Other speakers named were Messrs. Talbot, Smith and McGill of Maryland; Clark of Missouri; Livingston of Georgia; Clayton of Alabama; Towne of New York; Hyrd of Mississippi and John H. Clark of Ohio. Mr. Talbot mentioned an interesting fact in the career of the dead Senator not generally known.

He was prophetic on at least one important question," said Mr. Talbot. "He was the first public man in my knowledge who declared publicly that the subject of transportation and the control of railroads corporations would have to be dealt with by Congress."

Mr. Clark presented a new claim to fame for the deceased. In his opinion Senator Gorman was one of the three handiworkmen who ever knew, the other two being John Calhoun and John C. Calhoun. Vice-President, and John Henry Neville, Mr. Clark's professor of Oreek at Kentucky University.

At 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

SHERIFF SHIP CONTENT CASE.

Defendants Deny That There is Any Danger to Witnesses in Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—As against the suggestion filed by Attorney-General Bonaparte that the testimony in the Ship Content case be not taken at Chattanooga because of the prejudice there against the proceedings looking to the punishment of the lynchers of Ed Johnson, a negro, last March, counsel for Sherriff Ship and his deputies to-day filed a brief utterly disavowing the existence of any local prejudice that would interfere with the proper conduct of the case. They also filed affidavits to the same effect from Mayor Frierson, Chief of Police Moseley, President Wilcox of the Board of Public Safety, President Fletcher of the Chamber of Commerce, Judge Allison of the State Court, former Chief Justice Stodgrass of the Tennessee Supreme Court and Pastor Bachman of the First Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga, all of whom make oath that in their opinion no prejudice exists in that city against the case, and that no witnesses who might testify need feel any apprehension regarding their safety.

Regarding the suggestion that the Department of Justice has "confidential information" that witnesses for the Government might reasonably and lawfully in fact, "entertain apprehensions of danger to themselves and their families," the brief and counsel deny that there is any foundation "for this serious and unusual charge."

They deny that the real facts cannot be elicited at Chattanooga in a "calm and dispassionate atmosphere," or that the testimony would be colored or suppressed by local prejudice or any sense of personal interest, or that the full and free utterance of the truth by witnesses, for or against these defendants, would be "stifled or checked," as suggested by the Attorney-General.

The Sheriff and his deputies also put in a pitiful plea of the grievous wrong that would be done them if the testimony in the case should be taken at Washington as the Attorney-General suggests. Some of them being unable to pay their traveling expenses to Washington would therefore be deprived of the right to be confronted with their accusers, and in such serious charges, involving "not only the crime of perjury but the guilt of conspiracy to murder," they declare that their good names should not be destroyed unless they are convicted after a full, fair and impartial trial.

EXECUTIVE SESSION SECRET.

Doors Suddenly Reopened Revealed That Senators Smoke When They Are Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Another secret of the executive session is out. Senators smoke behind the closed doors. When the Senate took down the bars to-day after a brief secret session the assistant sergeant-at-arms and pages were kept busy for at least five minutes warning Senators that they were transgressing the rules against smoking in the open sessions of the Senate.

When the doors were closed for the executive session a dozen Senators lighted cigars, expecting that an adjournment would allow them to enjoy the privilege. They were disappointed, however, when the doors were reopened and the assistant sergeant-at-arms and pages were kept busy for at least five minutes warning Senators that they were transgressing the rules against smoking in the open sessions of the Senate.

The rule against smoking was adopted some years ago at the suggestion of the late Senator Ingalls of Kansas. The Kansas Senator complained one day that smoke was being wafted into the chamber from the corridors or cloak rooms. Other Senators joined the Kansas in protest. The rule was passed. Later it developed that the smoke came from the corridors and not from the cloak rooms. The rule was amended to read that no smoking was to be permitted in the corridors or cloak rooms.

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

He Presents His Credentials to the President and His Exchange Tourist.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Enrique Creel, the new Mexican Ambassador, to-day presented his credentials to President Roosevelt and also the letters of recall of Senator Canasus, the former Ambassador, who retired because of ill health. The ceremonies were conducted in the usual manner. A White House carriage went to the Mexican Embassy and conveyed the Ambassador to the White House. The Ambassador, speaking in Spanish, made a few formal remarks. He expressed his feeling of appreciation that he had been honored by his Government in being made its representative to this country, and spoke of his high personal regard for the people of the United States.

In reply President Roosevelt spoke of his gratification in welcoming the Ambassador and of his regret because of the ill health of the former Ambassador. The President assured the Ambassador of the good will of this country toward Mexico and said that Senator Creel would have the hearty cooperation of the United States in bringing the two countries closer together. In concluding his remarks the President requested the Ambassador to convey to the President of Mexico the warmest regards of the United States.

INDIAN IN THE SENATE.

Senator Curtis of Kansas Takes Part in Debate on the Indian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in the Senate to-day was made more than usually interesting by the free participation in the debate by Senator Charles Curtis, a half-breed Kaw Indian. He showed the keenest interest in every feature of the bill and was thoroughly familiar with Indian affairs. He served on the Indian Affairs Committee in the House and will enjoy the unusual privilege of voting twice on the bill, having already once recorded his vote on the measure as a Representative in the House.

Sup. Stevens Confers With the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Frederick C. Stevens, Superintendent of Public Works of New York, who has recently become identified with two great canal enterprises, involving the expenditure of three or four hundred millions of dollars, called at the White House this morning. He had long talks with the President, presumably about the Panama Canal contract and Mr. Oliver, whom Mr. Stevens is backing for the contract, but Mr. Stevens refused to say a word about it.

A CHAPTER IN "HIGH FINANCE."

HOW TWO MEN MADE \$3,250,000 IN A COPPER MINE DEAL.

Old Dominion Copper Mining Co. Seeks to Recover \$250,000 From the Estate of the Late Leonard Lewisohn of This City and Albert S. Bigelow of Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An interesting chapter in the history of so-called high finance and an odd situation produced by two courts reaching opposite conclusions on two identical branches of the same suit are shown in an application for a writ of certiorari to be presented to the Supreme Court on Monday. It concerns a suit brought in New York by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company of Boston to recover from the estate of the late Leonard Lewisohn of New York part of the "alleged secret profits" in the sale of certain mining properties to a company, of which he was Albert S. Bigelow of Boston were the promoters, and is the counterpart of another suit brought against Bigelow in Boston. The actions were brought in different courts instead of jointly, because service could not be had in New York on Bigelow nor in Boston on Lewisohn's administrator.

While the object of these suits is to secure the rescinding of the sale to the company of the mining claims which cost the promoters only \$5,000 and which the unloaded on the company while it was under their control for stock of a market value of over \$750,000, or else for damages in that amount, the company's bill shows that the two financiers made a profit of \$2,400,000 out of the transactions growing out of the reorganization of the corporation by selling for \$2,500,000 property for which they paid \$778,000 only.

The two promoters in 1895 organized a syndicate through which they purchased all the outstanding stock of the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company of Baltimore, operating a copper mine in Arizona, paying \$100,000 for the stock, which was then valued at \$1,000,000 for its capitalization of \$500,000. They then organized the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company and sold the property for \$2,500,000. They next sold the outside claims for \$300,000 additional shares, of which \$200,000 were sold to the public, producing \$500,000 for a working capital for the new company.

Of the 100,000 shares received by the syndicate 40,000 were distributed pro rata to those forming it and an additional 50,000 divided among them as a bonus, the syndicate's profit being \$1,000,000. Over \$1,000,000, of which one-half went to Lewisohn and Bigelow. The remaining 200,000 shares, worth \$500,000, were divided between Lewisohn and Bigelow and sold them for "expenses and services" performed in connection with the transaction, although it is charged in the bill that the actual cost was not more than \$100,000.

Bigelow was elected president of the reorganized company and Lewisohn treasurer, and the office of the corporation was moved to Boston in 1897. Lewisohn died in 1901, and it was not until after his death, according to the bill, that an investigation of the company's affairs could be made and the fraud was discovered. They were then instituted by the company at Boston and New York, as above stated, for recovery of the mining claims and other assets belonging to the company.

In the suit against Bigelow the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in effect ordered the cancellation of the sale of the claims and the return of the \$750,000 of stock paid for them, holding that Bigelow and Lewisohn had defrauded the company. Bigelow stood in fiduciary relation to it, notwithstanding the fact that at that time they owned all the corporation's stock.

The Federal court at New York, on the other hand, affirmed the dismissal of the suit against Lewisohn's heirs, on the ground that no cause for action existed, it not being shown that the Old Dominion Company was injured or defrauded by the purchase of the mining claims. Although finding that the sale was in effect one by Lewisohn and Bigelow to themselves, the court held that a corporation, which could not act through human beings composing it, could not be deceived or defrauded unless its stockholders and directors were also defrauded, and the stockholders in this instance had not complained.

For the purpose of reviewing this conclusion and if possible, settling it with the contrary opinion of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the Old Dominion Company will ask the Supreme Court on Monday to take up the case by writ of certiorari.

COST OF TWO BATTLESHIPS.

The Connecticut, Built in a Navy Yard, Cost \$300,000 More Than the Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It cost the Government \$359,425 more to construct the battleship Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard than to build the battleship Louisiana, a sister ship, by private contract. The total cost of the Connecticut was \$4,340,247, while the Louisiana cost \$3,980,822. The difference in the cost would be even greater if the fact that the Louisiana has more than thirty-five tons more armor than the Connecticut, costing \$17,223, were taken into consideration, but this is not figured in the final total in the comparative statement which has been sent to Congress. The turret also in the Louisiana were more expensive than those in the Connecticut to the extent of \$13,852. Eliminating the cost of armor and turret, the difference in the cost was \$300,700.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The cruiser St. Louis has arrived at Hampton Roads and the destroyer Preble at San Francisco. The Maine, the oldest battleship in the fleet, has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans for overhaul, and the gunboat Scorpion from Boston for Miami.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Lawrence B. Cable, to San Francisco.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, to Philadelphia Division.

First Lieut. Lawrence P. Butler, Signal Corps, to Philadelphia Division.

Second Lieut. Matt R. Madigan, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from Cuba via New Orleans to Fort Bayard.

Capt. Edward M. Adams, Corps Engineers, from Fort Leavenworth to Philadelphia.

Contract Surgeon Robert L. Feltz, from Fort Sam Houston to Savannah.

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Sale of Fine New Spring Embroideries
Match Sets Bandings, Flouncings,
All Overs and Medallions,
In All the Newest Designs.

A FEW OF THE VERY MANY SPECIALS:
FINE ALL OVER SWISS EMBROIDERIES, eyelid and 49 and 69c
English effects; value 98c, to \$1.49
NAHSOOK and SWISS FLOUNCING, 18 inches wide, including
corset cover effects; value 49c, for 29c
FINE SWISS and NAHSOOK FLOUNCINGS, and corset cover
effects; 18 inches wide; value 98c, for 49c
SWISS BANDINGS, 2 1/2 inches to 7 inches wide;
value 49c, for 29c
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS, various styles to
select from; value 25c, for 15c
WOMEN'S FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED COLLAR AND CUFF SETS,
assorted patterns; value 25c, for 12 1/2c
WEST 125TH ST., 7TH & 8TH AVES.

HEPBURN OPPOSES RIVER BILL.

SAYS RIVER NAVIGATION IS A THING OF THE PAST.

He Instances Pittsburgh, Which Sends Out 250,000 Tons of Freight Annually, Only 11,000,000 Tons of Which, and That Mostly Coal, is Shipped by River.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The third day's general debate on the River and Harbor bill in committee of the whole of the House of Representatives to-day was begun by Mr. Hephburn (Dem., N. C.), who argued that the Government should construct an inland waterway connecting Norfolk, Va., and Beaufort Inlet, N. C.

Mr. Hephburn (Rep., Ia.) followed with some reflections on the bill. His opposition to river and harbor bills in the past had been not to the policy of improvements, but to the class of objects selected for appropriation and the manner of doing the work. The magnitude of the scheme advocated by Messrs. Bartholdt and Clark of Missouri yesterday, he said, admonished the committee that it should go slow. Dr. Bartholdt estimated the cost at the appalling sum of \$500,000,000, and the proposition projected by Mr. Clark involved the construction of two granite walls extending from Fort Benton to the Gulf, 4,000 miles in length. No doubt the author of the Chinese wall, 45,000 miles long and 7 feet high, is known to fame; but think of the glorious immortality that will be my friend's when he shall have completed his gigantic project, two walls 4,000 miles long and 200 feet high. [Laughter.] It is so monstrous that I can hardly conceive that he seriously considers it a possibility.

"Were the scheme consummated," continued Hephburn, "there would be a magnificent canal 200 feet high, half a mile wide and 4,000 miles long. Engineers would have to confront them the problem that overthrew one of Thomas Jefferson's schemes for beautifying Monticello. He conceived the idea of establishing a saw mill, to be operated by a wind mill, on a towering eminence of the domain. The engineers he consulted said the project was feasible, but he added, 'How will you get your logs up the hill?' and I want to know now Mr. Clark is going to get the water over the 200 foot walls into the channel."

Discussing the proposed 14 feet deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf, Mr. Hephburn said that there was not a pound of grain sent there down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and that the river since the establishment of the railroad system has been a failure. The river and rail transportation is held in bulk on the cars. Continuing, Mr. Hephburn said:

"We have spent for improvements on the rivers of the United States \$244,000,000; on the Mississippi and its tributaries, \$125,000,000. In the Mississippi and harbor improvements we have spent \$253,000,000, all but \$100,000,000 since the Republican party came into power. Gentlemen, consider the enormous expenditure of money on the part of the Federal Government. They never give you the figures. The city of Pittsburgh furnishes an illustration of the comparative stream of commerce which river and rail transportation is held in bulk on the cars. Continuing, Mr. Hephburn said:

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FOR CHINESE FAMINE FUND.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root Contribute \$100 Each.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root have each contributed \$100 to the Chinese famine fund. This fact was brought out in a letter made public to-day from Secretary Root to Dr. Louis Klopch of the Christian Herald, which has taken the most active part in raising funds for the famine sufferers in China as well as in previous undertakings of the kind. Secretary Root's letter said:

"The President has asked me to say to you that I am most interested in your work to raise funds for the benefit of the sufferers by the present dreadful famine in China. He hopes that you will meet with the same success that you have had in similar appeals to the humanity and liberality of our people. As a contribution to the fund he has handed me his check for \$100 which I enclose together with a similar check of my own."

Bills Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate to-day passed bills authorizing the Interstate Bridge and Terminal Company to build a bridge across the Missouri River between St. Louis and the Mercantile Bridge Company; to build a bridge across the Monongahela; to authorize the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Coosa River near Talladega, Ala., and extending terms of lease in Yellowstone Park.

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Children's Portraits

AND

Landscapes

By ELLIOT BOUTON TORREY

February 4th to 16th

WILL BE NO JOKE ON FORAKER.

President Warned of What Will Happen if He Appoints a Negro to Office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt was informed to-day by an Ohio Republican representative that he persisted in his intention to nominate a negro for Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati he could not hope to see a successful fight maintained against the Foraker-Dick organization in that State. Letters of protest against the proposed nomination are pouring in from the Buckeye State on its Senators and Representatives. With one accord they declare that the nomination would injure the President's popularity.

Harry M. Dougherty of Columbus, who has been here for a few days conferring with Representative Burton as to the advisability of making a fight against a Foraker delegation to the national convention of 1908, promptly suspended negotiations at the first report that the President had in mind the nomination of a negro for an important post as Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati. Both Dougherty and Representative Burton hope to dissuade the President from carrying out his plan, but they admit that they fear a fight against Senator Foraker in behalf of the President, Secretary Taft or any other Administration favorite will be foredoomed to failure.

EVERYBODY WALKS BUT FATHER.

Protest in Rhyme Against Strip Construction of Anti-Pass Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Interstate Commerce Commission continues to be bombarded with letters protesting against its strict construction of the anti-pass provision of the new railroad rate act. Some of these are of a humorous nature. One correspondent of the commission dropped into rhyme, fashioning his ebullition after a popular song as follows:

Everybody walks but Father,
He rides round all day;
He mugs on a railroad,
He don't have to pay.
I'm John in the water,
I'm Brother Will;
No's the whole damn family
Since Hebron passed his bill.

To Continue to Enforce the Safety Appliance Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There will be no lull in the enforcement of the provisions of the safety appliance act under Attorney-General Bonaparte. A circular addressed to United States Attorneys has just been sent out from the Department of Justice, in which prosecuting officers are informed that the enforcement of the act is the Government's policy to enforce the safety appliance laws. The circular says in part:

"You are cautioned to exercise the greatest care so as to accomplish this purpose if or whenever evidence of violations of them sufficient to justify action in the courts is obtained. Your attention is directed to the fact that the Department has made of all cases which have been brought by you under this act or the present status of any such cases brought in your district and if it is in contemplation of bringing any there."

H. Altman & Co.

OFFER NEW DESIGNS IN FINE CARPETS, COMPRISING AUBUSSON, SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER, EUROPEAN OR ORIENTAL HAND-TUFTED MAKES, FROM WHICH ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN TO HARMONIZE WITH INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SPECIAL ORDERS BE PLACED AS FAR IN ADVANCE AS POSSIBLE, AS CONSIDERABLE TIME IS REQUIRED FOR THEIR EXECUTION.

HIGH-CLASS LACE DRAPERIES. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE MAKING UP OF FINE LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES, SASH AND VESTIBULE PANELS, BED SETS, DRESSER SCARFS AND OTHER LACE PIECES.

DESIGNS AND DECORATIVE SCHEMES FOR ENTIRE OR PART INTERIORS WILL BE FURNISHED, WITH ESTIMATES UPON REQUEST. ORDERS MAY BE PLACED TO ADVANTAGE NOW, FOR DELIVERY AT A LATER DATE.

IN THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, GOWNS MADE TO ORDER AT MODERATE PRICES. A NUMBER OF MODELS AND DESIGNS BEING SHOWN FROM WHICH ORDERS WILL BE TAKEN FOR COSTUMES, IN STYLES SUITABLE FOR STREET, AFTERNOON AND THEATRE WEAR.

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF WASHABLE FABRICS TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY, INCLUDING HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED LINGERIE WAISTS.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY, PLAIN, OPENWORK AND EMBROIDERED IN COTTON, LIME THREAD AND SILK, INCLUDING BELL CATE COLORINGS, SUITABLE FOR EVENING WEAR.

WOMEN'S SILK HOSE MADE TO ORDER, TO MATCH COSTUMES AND SLIPPERS.

WOMEN'S SHOES OF TAN OR BLACK CALF, PATENT LEATHER AND KIDSKIN, FOR DRESS WEAR OR GENERAL SERVICE, HALF SHOES AND PUMPS, INCLUDING THE LATEST MODEL.

THE PUMP IN VARIOUS LEATHERS. SLIPPERS OF SATIN OR KID FOR EVENING WEAR. BUCKLES AND BOWS.

AUTOMOBILE AND TRAVELING GOODS, CONSISTING OF ROBES AND RUGS, CAMPING BLANKETS, LEATHER AND WICKER HAMPER, BAGS AND SUIT CASES; DRESSING AND WRITING CASES, FOLIOS, LEATHER CUSHIONS, AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS, FLASKS, DRINKING CUPS, ETC.

On TUESDAY, February 5th, Women's Made-up Dresses will be placed on special sale, at \$25.00, \$28.00 and \$40.00. Also Black Walking Skirts \$12.00.

On TUESDAY, February 5th, a sale of Women's Glace Mouquetaire Gloves. Eight-button length - \$1.35. Sixteen-button length - \$2.25.

On TUESDAY, February 5th, White Muslin Embroideries at One-half Less than usual prices: 18c, 28c, 35c, 50c, and 75c per yard. All-overs \$1.65, 2.15 and 2.50 per yard.

On Monday, February 4th, Women's House Gowns at the attractive prices of \$5.50, 6.00, 7.75, 13.50 and 17.50.

On Monday, February 4th, Black and Colored Dress Trimmings in a variety of styles and designs; usual prices \$1.50 to 4.00, at 75c. and \$1.45 per yard.

5th Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

LEPER IMMIGRANT IN BOSTON.

Landed Here From Trinidad in 1902 Suffering From Dread Disease.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Joseph Needham, who has been treated at the Homoeopathic Hospital for a strange disease, was removed to Gallipoli last night after such experts as Dr. J. W. Foster of the State Board of Health; Dr. Thomas B. Shaw of the Boston Board of Health, and Dr. Waters had reported to the State Board of Health, after examining Needham, that he was suffering from leprosy. Needham landed in New York on Nov. 18, 1902, from the ship Granada, from Trinidad.

He is supposed to have been stricken with leprosy before he left his home. He spent two months in Montreal and the rest of the time he has been employed as a freight clerk in the office on Warren Bridge. He is only at Gallipoli temporarily, and it is expected that as soon as arrangements can be perfected he will be removed to Pangloss Island. Under an existing law any alien landed in this country who is stricken with a disease within three years after landing, from which he had suffered before coming to this country, can be deported to the place from which he engaged passage at the expense of the company which brought him to America.

Per Capita Circulation \$33.00. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The per capita circulation in the United States on February 1 was \$33.96, as compared with \$31.88 on the same date of last year and with \$33.79 on January 1 of this year. This is the highest average ever reached in the United States.

John Jameson

Three ★★★★★ Star Whiskey

Its singular Purity and uniform high quality are the basis of its world-wide fame.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, 29 N. W. Ave., N. Y.

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